

Water Management Department  
City of Franklin, Tennessee  
2008WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. The City of Franklin takes great pride in our community and serving our customers.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. We regularly schedule meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, in the City Hall Board Room, located at 109, 3rd Avenue South, Franklin, TN. The public is certainly welcome to attend these meetings. Please call the City Administrator's office at 791-3217, prior to attending any meeting to ensure there has been no change in the schedule. Find out more about the City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department, on the Internet at [www.franklin-gov.com](http://www.franklin-gov.com).

Water Source – Where Our Water Comes From

We supply our customers with water drawn from the Harpeth River and treated at our Water Treatment Facility, located at 838 Lewisburg Pike, in Franklin. In addition to the water we treat at the Lewisburg Pike treatment facility, we purchase water from the Harpeth Valley Utility District. The Harpeth Valley Utility District treats water from the Cumberland River and pumps the treated water to Franklin, which is blended with the City’s treated water. Sampling results for Harpeth Valley Utility District are noted in the enclosed Water Analysis table as “HV.”

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for the untreated water sources. The report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible, or slightly susceptible, based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rating is reasonably susceptible. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed at [www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml), or you may contact our Water Treatment Plant Superintendent Russell Sullivan at 791-3260.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Water Analysis - Is Your Drinking Water Safe?

How Do I Read The Following Chart?

The City of Franklin daily tests its water quality being delivered to our customers. This table lists those substances which were detected in the water we deliver. It is based upon tests conducted in the year 2007. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Key to Table

<b>AL</b>	= Action Level	<b>MCL</b>	= Max. Contaminant Level (The highest level allowed in the water)
<b>MFL</b>	= million fibers per liter	<b>MCLG</b>	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
<b>Turbidity</b>	= a measure of cloudiness of water	<b>NTU</b>	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>PCII/L</b>	= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	<b>PPM</b>	= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
<b>TT</b>	= Treatment Technique	<b>PPB</b>	= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
<b>BDL</b>	= Below the Detection Level (Undetectable)	<b>NA</b>	= Not Applicable
<b>MDRL</b>	= the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for The control of microbial contaminants.		
<b>MDRLG</b>	= the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits Of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants		

Parameter/ Contaminant	Violation	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Major Sources
TURBIDITY	NO ----- NO	Daily	NTU	TT	NA	0.15 <sup>1</sup> ----- 0.05 <sup>1</sup> HV	0.03-1.37 ----- 0.02- 0.04 HV	Soil Runoff
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	NO	Quarterly in 2008	PPM	TT	NA	2.5 <sup>1***</sup> ----- 2.1 HV	1.8 – 2.5 ----- 1.4 – 2.1 HV	Naturally present in the environment
TOTAL COLIFORM	NO -----	Daily	NA	Presence in 5% of Samples	0	1% Positive in October 2008	NA	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CHLORINE	NO	2008	PPM	4.0 (MDRLG)	4.0 (MDRL)	2.6 Average	.1 – 4.8	Water additive used to control microbes
FLUORIDE	NO	Quarterly ----- Quarterly	PPM	4.0	4.0	0.24 <sup>1</sup> ----- .31 <sup>1</sup> HV	BDL – 0.64 ----- .01 -1.0 HV	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	NO	2/11/2008 &12/1/2008 ----- 10/15/2008	PPM	10.0	10.0	0.6 Average ----- 0.62 HV	.36 - .84 ----- NA	Soil runoff from fertilizer
SODIUM	NO	3/25/2008 ----- 7/15/2008	PPM	NA	NA	3.2 ----- 9.0 <sup>1</sup> HV	NA ----- NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits

LEAD and COPPER

COPPER	NO		PPM	AL=1.3	1.3	0.15*	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	NO		PPB	AL=15	15	2.6*	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS

TOTAL TRICHALOMETHANE	NO	Quarterly	PPB	80	0	67 <sup>1</sup>	27 – 145	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACTICACIDS	NO	Quarterly	PPB	60	0	41 <sup>1</sup>	7 – 68	By product of drinking water Chlorination

ALPHA EMITTERS								
RADIOLOGICALS	NO	1/29/2007	pCi/l	15	NA	4.9 average	4.3 – 5.5	Can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Franklin Water Management Department, conducted sampling and analysis of the source water for Cryptosporidium in 2008. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water in 2008 indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 0 out of 9 samples tested. Harpeth Valley Utility District also conducted sampling and analysis of their source water for Cryptosporidium, their results showed a presence of Cryptosporidium in 2 out of 24 samples. However, no Cryptosporidium were detected in finished water samples from either system. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and a greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TABLE FOOTNOTES:

- \*\*\* We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon.
- \*\* Based on our population, 771 samples were collected of which four were positive.
- \* 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. Copper and Lead samples were drawn from 61 individual homes of which 0 contained levels exceeding the action level.
- + We met the treatment technique requirements for turbidity with greater than 95% of monthly samples less than 0.3 NTU.
- HV Results of Harpeth Valley Utility District water sampling.
- 1 Average Measurement.

VIOLATIONS

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation requires a water system collect repeat samples in the event of a positive bacteriological test, at the address of the positive sample as well as additional samples from above stream as well as below samples to insure water quality. These samples must be collected within twenty four hours of a positive result. On August 15, 2008, at 1:55 PM, Franklin Water Treatment Plant staff collected a bacteriological sample that resulted in a positive result for total coliform bacteria. The sample was analyzed the same day at 2:37 PM. The positive results would have been known by 2:37 on August 16, 2008, as Franklin has its own approved lab. However, repeat samples were not collected until August 18, 2008, around 2:00 PM, almost forty-eight hours after the results were known. All repeat samples were negative for total coliform bacteria. The public suffered no adverse health effects as a result of this infraction. The City of Franklin has implemented changes to staff training to insure this does not happen again.

Additional Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead

- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Franklin is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

